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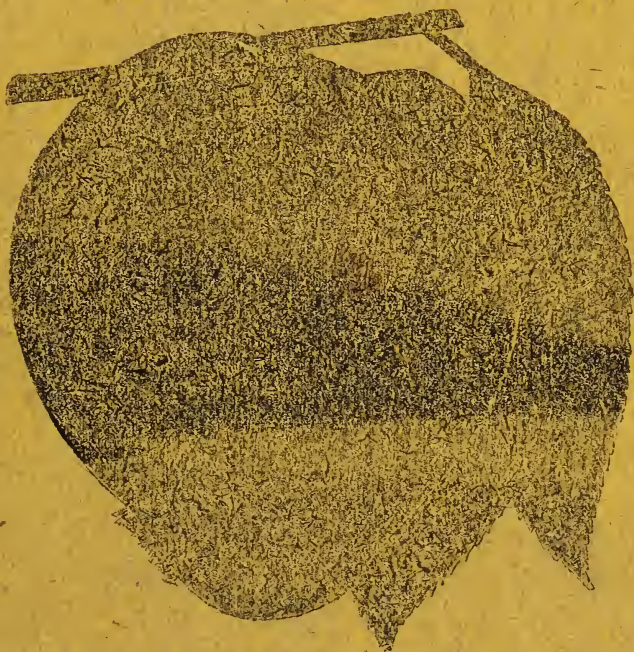
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

Santa Rosa Nurseries

1898-99

—ESTABLISHED 1876—



W. H. SCHIEFFER & CO., Proprietors

(Successors to R. W. BELL)

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

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OFFICE AND SALESGROUND, 808 Tupper St., South Santa Rosa

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA, Nov. 12th, 1898.

With unusual satisfaction I recommend W. H. Scheiffer as a most thoroughly careful and reliable nurseryman, and have good reasons to believe that stock purchased from him will be found well grown, true to name and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

LUTHER BURBANK.

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I take pleasure in recommending W. H. Schieffer & Co. as my successors in the nursery business. As both members of the firm were in my employ for a number of years I have had ample opportunity to know them and cannot too strongly express my full confidence in their integrity and reliability. So far as honest intention and careful precautions can prevent mistakes the public can rely on getting exactly what they buy from W. H. Schieffer & Co.

R. W. BELL.

12-1-1927  
FEB 1 1927

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





## To Our Customers

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Please Read Carefully Before Ordering, Especially our Terms of Guarantee.

IN presenting our descriptive catalogue, we are determined to earn a reputation for reliability, describing fruits and plants as correctly as possible, and shipping exactly what may be ordered.

When out of any variety that may be ordered, we do not substitute without permission, as many nurserymen "reserve the right" to do.

Our stock for next winter is well assorted. The trees, owing to favorable climate, good soil and skillful treatment are stalky, and in general well branched. Our trees are raised without irrigation, and are therefore better adapted to soil not meant to be irrigated, being hardwooded, and more apt to stand transplanting without injury than the forced, irrigated trees with soft-wooded trunks, and roots chiefly "tap-root." In addition they are warranted free from San Jose scale and root-knot.

Unlike most nurserymen, we make no charge for packing, WHEN CASH IS PAID IN FULL BEFORE THE TREES ARE SHIPPED, otherwise a small charge will be made to cover cost of packing material. No charge for cartage.

We sell 5, 50 and 500 at price per 10, 100 and 1000 respectively.

Although we take every precaution to prevent mistakes, it is at least possible that, in our hurried time, errors may occur. We will, however, on proper proof, either pay for regrafting, or replace and replant, free of charge, all stock that proves untrue to name, or will repay in cash the original cost, with interest at six per cent from date of sale until the trees come into bearing; and it is hereby mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not be held liable for any greater amount than above specified. We will claim some option as to which of the three methods of settling we shall adopt.

No large quantities of trees considered sold until the purchaser makes a deposit of ten per cent in cash, to be forfeited if the trees are not taken, or settled for before February 1st.

Customers should state how they wish goods shipped. When stock is carefully packed and delivered in good condition to the forwarders our responsibility ceases.

Customers should also state whether their ground is wet or dry, especially if ordering prunes or plums so that we may know what

roots their trees should have if there is any choice. If they fail to do this and we send Peach or Almond roots for planting in wet land no blame should attach to us.

Claims for deduction, from whatever cause, will receive consideration only when made within ten days after receipt of goods.

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### TERMS OF PAYMENT

Cash or satisfactory security on delivery or shipment of stock. No trees sent C. O. D. to strangers unless one-third of their value is sent in cash with order. Up to February 1st, parties sending one-third of the amount of their order can have trees shipped by freight, consigned to us. The invoice and railway receipt (endorsed by us) can then be sent to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent, who, upon payment of balance due, will surrender shipping receipt to party ordering. Remittances can be made by bank draft on San Francisco, postoffice order, Wells Fargo & Co.'s money order, or by express, prepaid. Money sent in registered letters is at sender's risk.

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### SUGGESTIONS AS TO SUITABLE SOILS FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF TREES

About the only fruit trees which succeed on wet or poorly drained soil are Quinces, Pears, Apples, and Plums or Prunes on Plum roots.

Apricots (on their own root) and cherries will die in wet soil; also Almonds and Prunes on Almond root.

Peaches or Plums, Prunes and Apricots on Peach roots, can withstand some more moisture than Apricot or Almond roots but should be planted on well drained soil.

The Myrobolan (a non-suckering Plum) is used as a stock on which to work those Plums and Prunes which will not unite with Peach, or which are to be planted on wet ground.

The Walnut and Chestnut require deep, rich and tolerably dry soil to secure the best results.

The Olive seems to flourish on dry barren hillsides, but will make a better growth, and will yield much larger crops on good land, though possibly not so good a quality of oil. The soil should be well drained for Olives, although they will stand more moisture than Peaches.



## A TABLE

Showing the number of Plants or Trees to the acre, planted in squares at given distances apart.

| Dist. apart<br>each way. | No.<br>Plants. | Dist. apart<br>each way. | No.<br>Plants. |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 foot .....             | 43,560         | 14 feet .....            | 222            |
| 2 feet.....              | 10,890         | 15 feet.....             | 193            |
| 3 feet.....              | 4840           | 16 feet.....             | 170            |
| 4 feet.....              | 2722           | 18 feet.....             | 134            |
| 5 feet.....              | 1742           | 20 feet.....             | 108            |
| 6 feet.....              | 1210           | 22 feet.....             | 90             |
| 7 feet.....              | 888            | 24 feet.....             | 75             |
| 8 feet.....              | 680            | 25 feet.....             | 69             |
| 9 feet.....              | 537            | 30 feet.....             | 48             |
| 10 feet.....             | 435            | 35 feet.....             | 35             |
| 12 feet.....             | 302            | 40 feet.....             | 27             |

Rules for Square Method.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

If planted on equilateral triangle method, divide the number required to the acre "square method," as given in table above, by the decimal .866. On the average one-eighth more trees are required for an acre than if planted in squares.

Many people now plant trees closer in rows running north and south than those running east and west, thus letting trees shade each other in the heat of the day and giving all plenty of sunshine during the rest of the day. Of course they have thus a wider space for cultivating and gathering fruit. To find the number of trees required for an acre on this plan follow above "rule for square method."



# Fruit Tree Department

*Fruits are arranged alphabetically, but varieties as nearly as possible in the order of their ripening, which order will be found to vary in different sections of the State*

## APPLES

Our apple trees are grown in moist sandy soil which gives a mass of fibrous roots free from woolly aphids.

## SUMMER APPLES

COLTON—An annual and abundant bearer; of uniform medium size; yellowish white, slightly tinged with carmine where exposed to the sun; ripe a week before Red Astrachan or Red June.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, prolific, rather acid; very popular. July.

RED BEITIGHEIMER—Quite large; pale cream with purplish crimson cheek; fine flavor; sub acid. August.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, red striped; high flavor; prolific; standard drying apple; rarely attacked by codlin moth; fair keeper; does better in the valleys than in the foothills; fine shipper. August. Also a few red June.

## FALL APPLES

ALEXANDER—Very large, red-striped; crisp, tender and juicy; valuable for market; heavy annual bearer.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large, pale yellow; good quality, but soon gets dry and tough; late bearer.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, green; good quality; crisp, juicy, sub acid; heavy and regular bearer.

SMITH'S CIDER—Large, yellowish, with red stripes; acid, juicy; fine for cooking and dessert.

KING OF TOMPKINS CO.—Large, red; good flavor, sub acid; a general favorite. Not an extra keeper.

## WINTER APPLES

ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellow, with bright, red stripes; fine flavor; keeps till February; very popular where known; often bears in three years.

SONOMA OR COOK'S SEEDLING—Good size; green, small red stripes; extra good keeper; fairly prolific; good quality; rather sour; October to April.

BALDWIN—Large, deep red; flesh yellowish white; good quality; does best in Northern and elevated regions; poor keeper here.

HOOVER—Very large, dark red; good bearer; does well near coast; fair quality.

ESOPUS SPITZENBERG—Medium size; yellowish red; firm; good bearer; fine keeper; but shrivels here unless kept in a cool cellar.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN—Large; extra flavor; nearly sweet; not much troubled by codlin moth, but scabs in northern coast counties; fair keeper; very popular in Southern California.

WAGENER—Medium; bright red; high flavor; juicy; late bloomer; good for frosty sections; bears young; inclined to over-bear and apt to be small if not well thinned; December to April.

VIRGINIA GREENING—Large; greenish yellow; fair quality; hard; a fine keeper and shipper, fetching the top market price in San Francisco for shipment to Australia.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN—Large yellow; quality good. Most popular winter apple, keeps till April. Is beginning to show signs of scabbing in many parts, especially near the coast.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Very large; bright red; pleasant sub-acid; tree remarkably vigorous and productive; though fruit is sometimes 4 inches in diameter it hangs well on the tree; bears third year from transplanting; fine late keeper.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Medium to large; dark maroon color; slightly acid, juicy, firm; an excellent keeper. One of the best general purpose apples of all the extra late keepers. November to May.

DELAWARE RED WINTER—Large; red all over; mild sub-acid; a fair cooker; chiefly valuable as an extra late dessert apple, November to June.

STONE'S EUREKA—Medium sized; red striped; introduced by Milton Thomas of Los Angeles, who says it is "the best winter apple, the longest keeper and commands the highest price of any winter apple in California."

AKIN—Deep red; medium size. The reports of Illinois Horticultural society say of it: "Size and color much like the Jonathan, but keeps three months longer. Quality better than that excellent apple. The apple for hotel and fancy trade.

SPRINGDALE—A very large and attractive apple. The following description is copied from Stark Bros.' catalogue, as we have not yet fruited it. "Hon. W. G. Vincenheller, Arkansas State Commissioner of Agriculture, says: 'A new seedling. Took first premium at the Arkansas State Fair. Our best long keeper and will sell, when known, ABOVE ALL OTHERS.'

Fine grower. Has proven the heaviest bearer of perfect apples. Fine deep red color, excellent quality, and a splendid keeper. The old tree, standing in an open field since the war, has never failed to bear.' "

SWAAR—Medium size, bright yellow, and nearly sweet.

## CRAB APPLES

FLORENCE—Tree dwarfish; bears often in second year after planting; fruit handsome, large, early. Described by some as "worth all other crabs put together."

WHITNEY—Large; green, striped with crimson; fine for dessert or preserves.

TRANSCENDENT—Fine late variety; yellow with red cheek.

## APRICOTS

On peach root chiefly, only a few being on Myrobolan.

NEWCASTLE EARLY—Largest and best extra early American Apricot; medium size, rich yellow, with brilliant red cheek; flavor rich and sweet; extra good shipper; freestone; fair bearer.

ROYAL—Medium to large; very popular; deep yellow, fine flavor, good shipper, sure and heavy bearer; freestone; in this section is often spotted by "shot hole" fungus.

BLLENHEIM (or Shipley)—Good size; yellow; fine quality, sure and prolific bearer. Prof. Wickson, in "California Fruits," states that in the University orchard at Berkeley it is "the best of twenty varieties." A few days later than "Royal."

HEMSKIRKE—A large and beautiful variety of the highest quality; fair bearer.

SPARK'S MAMMOTH—Large as Moorpark, but very much more prolific, more uniformly large, and, unlike Moorpark is ripe all through at same time; lemon yellow; rich flavor ripe three to four weeks after Royal.

## CHERRIES

CALIFORNIA ADVANCE—Large; purple, prolific, best early Cherry.

CHAPMAN—New; resembles Tartarian but larger, finer, more prolific and ten days earlier.

ROCKPORT BIGARREAU—Large; amber with light red cheek; prolific; esteemed chiefly as an early dessert fruit.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Most popular dessert Cherry; large; firm; sweet; good shipper.

ROYAL ANN (Napoleon Biggarreau)—Large; firm, juicy; tolerably sweet; pale yellow with bright red cheek; leading canning Cherry.

# PRICE LIST

## Santa Rosa Nurseries

### FRUIT TREES

|                                                       | Height.      | Per 10  | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Apples.....                                           | 3½ to 6 ft.  | \$ 1 25 | \$ 9 00 | \$ 80 00 |
| ".....                                                | 2½ to 3½ ft. | 1 00    | 8 00    | 60 00    |
| Apricots and Cherries.....                            | 3 to 5 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | 110 00   |
| ".....                                                | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 00    | 8 00    | 60 00    |
| Figs.....                                             | 3 to 4 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | 100 00   |
| ".....                                                | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 25    | 10 00   | 80 00    |
| Nectarines.....                                       | 3 to 6 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| Olives, Mission.....                                  | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 75    | 15 00   | 125 00   |
| " Manzanillo.....                                     | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | 110 00   |
| " Nevadillo.....                                      | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 25    | 10 00   | 80 00    |
| Oranges and Lemons (roots in moss).....               | 4 to 5 ft.   | 6 50    | 60 00   | .....    |
| Peaches.....                                          | 3 to 6 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| ".....                                                | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 25    | 10 00   | .....    |
| Pears (Ea. Koonceand Lincoln Coreless).....           | 3 to 5 ft.   | 1 75    | 15 00   | .....    |
| " Other varieties.....                                | 3 to 5 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| " ".....                                              | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 00    | 8 00    | .....    |
| Persimmon, Japanese (not warranted true to name)..... | 3 to 5 ft.   | 2 50    | 20 00   | .....    |
| Plums, Wickson and Red June.....                      | 4 to 6 ft.   | 2 00    | 17 50   | .....    |
| " Other kinds.....                                    | 4 to 6 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| " ".....                                              | 3 to 4 ft.   | 1 25    | 10 00   | .....    |
| Prunes, Clairac Mammoth (Imperial Epineuse).....      | 3 to 5 ft.   | 2 50    | 20 00   | .....    |
| " Clairac Mammoth (Imperial Epineuse).....            | 2 to 3 ft.   | 2 00    | 15 00   | .....    |
| " Other kinds on Myrobolan.....                       | 4 to 6 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | 100 00   |
| " " " ".....                                          | 3 to 4 ft.   | 1 00    | 8 00    | 60 00    |
| " " " Peach.....                                      | 4 to 6 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | 110 00   |
| " " " ".....                                          | 3 to 4 ft.   | 1 25    | 10 00   | 80 00    |
| Quinces, 2 years.....                                 | 3 to 5 ft.   | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| " 1 year.....                                         | 2 to 3 ft.   | 1 00    | 8 00    | .....    |

### NUT TREES

|                                     | Height.    | Per 10  | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Almond on almond.....               | 3 to 5 ft. | \$ 1 50 | \$12 50 | \$100 00 |
| " ".....                            | 2 to 3 ft. | 1 00    | 8 00    | 60 00    |
| Chestnuts, Spanish.....             | 3 to 4 ft. | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| " ".....                            | 2 to 3 ft. | 1 00    | 8 00    | .....    |
| Walnuts, California soft shell..... | 3 to 4 ft. | 1 50    | 14 00   | 125 00   |
| " " " ".....                        | 2 to 3 ft. | 1 25    | 10 00   | 90 00    |
| " " " ".....                        | 1 to 2 ft. | 80      | 7 00    | 60 00    |
| " " black.....                      | 5 to 7 ft. | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| " " " and Eastern black.....        | 4 to 6 ft. | 1 25    | 10 00   | .....    |



## SHADE TREES

|                                      | Height.      | Per 10  | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Blue Gums, balled, 2 years.....      | 2½ to 4 ft.  | \$ 1 75 | \$15 00 | \$.....  |
| " " transplanted in boxes.....       | 1 to 1½ ft.  | 30      | 1 50    | .....    |
| Catalpa speciosa.....                | 4 to 6 ft.   | 1 75    | 15 00   | .....    |
| Horse Chestnut.....                  | 2½ to 3 ft.  | 1 25    | 10 00   | .....    |
| Linden.....                          | 3 to 5 ft.   | 2 00    | 17 50   | .....    |
| Maple, soft or silver.....           | 5 to 7 ft.   | 1 75    | 15 00   | .....    |
| Monterey Cypress, ball, 2 years..... | 1½ to 2½ ft. | 1 50    | 12 50   | .....    |
| " " transplanted in boxes.....       | 1 to 1½ ft.  | 30      | 1 50    | .....    |
| " Pine, " ".....                     | 1 to 1½ ft.  | 30      | 1 50    | .....    |
| Texas Umbrella tree.....             | 4 to 6 ft.   | 4 00    | 30 00   | .....    |
| " " ".....                           | 2 to 4 ft.   | 2 50    | 20 00   | .....    |

## MISCELLANEOUS

|                                                       | Height.     | Per 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Asparagus.....                                        |             | \$ 20  | \$ 1 50 | \$.....  |
| Blackberries, Lawton.....                             |             | 30     | 2 00    | .....    |
| Currants, Cherry.....                                 |             | 60     | 5 00    | .....    |
| " Fay's Prolific.....                                 |             | 80     | 6 00    | .....    |
| " White Grape.....                                    |             | 60     | 5 00    | .....    |
| Gooseberries, Red Jacket.....                         |             | 1 25   | 10 00   | .....    |
| " Downing.....                                        |             | 1 00   | 8 00    | .....    |
| Grapes, Thompson's Seedless.....                      |             | 40     | 3 00    | 20 00    |
| " other raisin and table varieties.....               |             | 30     | 2 00    | 15 00    |
| Raspberries.....                                      |             | 40     | 2 50    | 17 50    |
| Rhubarb, Victoria.....                                |             | 75     | 6 00    | .....    |
| " Linnaeus.....                                       |             | 60     | 4 50    | .....    |
| Strawberries, Longworth's Prolific and Sharpless..... |             | 20     | 1 00    | 5 00     |
| Roses, in assorted lots.....                          | 1 to 2½ ft. | 1 25   | 10 00   | .....    |

— ALSO —

**A Good Stock of Ornamental Trees, as Magnolias, Tulip Trees,  
Paulownias, Elms, Etc., at Reasonable Prices.**

**Price List Subject to Change**

**BLACK REPUBLICAN**—Exceedingly firm good; flavor; late; dries and ships well.

**GREAT BIGARREAU**—(Monstreuse de Mezel)—A foreign Cherry of the largest size; dark red; nearly black; firm and juicy; sweet and excellent. July.

**BELLE MAGNIFIQUE**—A very large fine red Cherry of the Duke family; juicy and quite sour till fairly ripe; productive.

## FIGS

**WHITE ADRIATIC**—Small but good, regular bearer, fruits third year; best kind for drying; stands more frost than the common Black Fig.

**MISSION**—Ordinary Black; good bearer.

## NECTARINES

**LORD NAPIER**—Medium size; skin pale cream with dark red cheek; flesh white, melting; freestone; best early nectarine. July.

**BOSTON**—Very large, bright yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow; pit small and free; sweet and pleasant flavor; one of the best. August.

**NEW WHITE**—Sometimes nearly as large as a Crawford peach; white skin and flesh; delicious flavor; freestone; the most popular Nectarine. August.

## OLIVES

Select well-drained soil for Olives, as they are not adapted to wet ground.

We ship Olives by express with naked roots, packed in damp moss. On receiving them sprinkle with tepid water and plant immediately. If not ready to plant, trench them in sandy soil, tramp soil firmly around roots and water well.

In transplanting, the roots must be kept in water or wrapped (a few at a time) in moss or wet sacks.

## VARIETIES OF OLIVES

**NEVADILLO BLANCO**—Fruit nearly an inch long and ten-sixteenths thick, pit small; rich in oil of first quality and sometimes used for pickles; a fast grower and prolific bearer. On latter account, as well as its somewhat drooping habit, should have branches pruned short; fruit is thin-skinned and rather sensitive to frost, but except in frosty sections, is picked before the weather is severe. Ripe here in November.

**MISSION**—More extensively planted than any other variety, except, perhaps, the little Redding Picholine. Fruit good size,

usually pickled green; a freestone; makes a fine pickle and excellent oil; ripens in succession for nearly a month, requiring several pickings. Bears a good crop at least every second year. Ripe here December to January.

## LEMONS

Lemons, being very tender, should be planted only in localities nearly exempt from frost.

**VILLA FRANCA**—A new variety, more hardy than some Orange trees; fruit large, and equal in flavor to the best imported lemons; thin-skinned and almost seedless.

## ORANGES

**WASHINGTON NAVEL**—Most popular variety; very large and sweet, practically seedless; fruit susceptible to frost; nearly thornless. Bear young.

**MEDITERRANEAN SWEET**—Is popular next to the Washington Navel; large, late, thornless, tender.

**VALENCIA LATE**—Large, oblong, firm; good; ripens when all other good varieties are gone; ranks next in hardiness to Los Angeles seedlings.

## PEACHES

Upon opening package of peach trees, sprinkle roots, and plant immediately, or heel well in loose ground to exclude the air. Plant in well drained soil.

## FREESTONES

**SNEED**—Fruited in Placer county, and fruit growers there describe it as similar to Alexander, but seven to ten days earlier; trees fine growers.

**TRIUMPH**—Fruited here this year. It is the earliest yellow peach in the world, being ripe with Alexander. It is of good quality, and when ripe is entirely free at the stone. It is highly colored and only a trifle smaller than Early Crawford; a good shipper; and tree bears young and abundantly.

**ALEXANDER**—Medium to large; juicy; good flavor; semi free; greenish white with dark-red cheek; not a first-class keeper or shipper. June.

**HALE'S EARLY**—Large, pale-red; delicious; semi-free; ripe two weeks after Alexander.

**SMITH'S EMPERIAL EARLY**—Good yellow freestone; ripe two weeks before Early Crawford; as large and beautiful as the Crawford. Seems identical with McKevitt's; flesh rich, sweet and firm.

**YELLOW ST. JOHN**—Fully one week earlier than Early Crawford; a trifle smaller than latter, especially on old trees; yellow with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; quite free.

**EARLY CRAWFORD**—By many considered the standard of excellence; large when well thinned; grows in bunches; pit often splits; widely planted.

**HONEST ABE**—Resembles Early Crawford; ripe a few days later; admitted to be the best of the Crawford type; yellow around pit.

**MUIR**—Very sweet and firm; yellow with sometimes a faint blush; large; very free, pit quite small; most popular drying Peach, and fine for canning.

**LATE CRAWFORD**—Larger and better than Early Crawford; yellow with red cheek; curls badly near the coast.

**WONDERFUL**—Extra large; light yellow with crimson cheek; delicious flavor; very free; extra firm; yet not dry like Muir; keeps over one week, even when not picked till perfectly ripe; free from curl, very valuable for late shipments; ripens last of September.

**SALWAY**—Most popular late free; fair quality; large, yellow with red cheek; productive; ripens here beginning of October; curls some near the coast. Cooks to pieces if ripe when canned.

### CLINGSTONES

**EARLY TUSKENA**—Wrongly called Early Tuscan—Large, fine, yellow cling; ripening with Early Crawford; very valuable for early shipping.

**M'CLISH**—An early Orange Cling, ripening immediately after Early Crawford. Larger than latter, and sweeter and richer than former; very handsome; almost perfectly round; tree healthy and productive.

**NICHOLS**—Very large; rich golden color; superior to common Orange Cling; tree healthy.

**ORANGE**—Very large; yellow fleshed; good flavor; free from curl; popular with canners, and fetches fancy prices for "extras;" pit often splits.

**WILEY**—Very large; richer and nearer round than "Orange;" yellow flesh; highly colored; pit rarely, if ever, splits. Ripe a few days after Orange.

**CALIFORNIA**—A highly colored, yellow fleshed peach; almost identical with the Orange Cling. Much sought after by cannermen.

**LEVY, 'S LATE**—Immense; yellow; first quality; too late for canneries, but fine for late shipping; middle to end of October.

## PEARS

**KOONCE**—As early as the earliest; medium to large; yellow, with bright carmine cheek; quality equal to that of most late pears; spicy, juicy, sweet; does not rot on the tree like most other early pears; far ahead of other early varieties.

**EARLY WILDER**—Nearly medium size; pale yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellowish; fine-grained, sub-acid and sprightly; keeps a long time without rotting at the core; a grand shipper, and sells well in Eastern markets. A young and annual bearer; very productive.

**BARTLETT**—Most popular and profitable of all pears; large; clear yellow skin; rich musky flavor; fair keeper and shipper. August.

## FALL PEARS

**BEURRE HARDY**—Large; greenish yellow, with light russett; buttery, vinous, and highly perfumed; fine, even if ripened on tree; good shipper and much better keeper than Bartlett; one of the finest of pears; tree vigorous and productive. September.

**BEURRE D'ANJOU**—Large, russety-yellow sometimes shaded with red; flesh buttery; melting and of high flavor; productive. October.

**IDAHO**—Very large, nearly round; lemon-yellow; equals Bartlett in flavor, and greatly excels it in keeping and shipping qualities; flesh white, rather coarse-grained; core small; tree a fine, straight grower; bears sometimes in fourth year. Ripe in October and keeps till December.

## WINTER PEARS

**DANA'S HOVEY** or **WINTER SECKEL**—Considerably larger than the little Seckel, and nearly equals that standard of excellence in flavor; yellow; fine keeper and shipper; tree a slow grower, both in nursery and orchard. November.

**WINTER NELIS**—Medium size, extra fine flavor, russet color; does not do well near the coast; requires long pruning; extremely profitable where it does not blight; not a very good keeper. Tree a crooked grower. November.

**KRULL**—Not fruited here yet. Keeps in the East without special care till April; good size; yellow; the skin is thick, rendering it a good shipper; quality best; unlike "P. Barry," the tree is straight and vigorous grower. Prof. Van Deman, of the Horticultural Department, Washington, D. C., thus speaks of it: "Krull is the best Winter Pear I have yet seen; is a very late keeper and is well worthy of cultivation."



**LINCOLN CORELESS**—Not fruited here yet. Highly praised wherever known. Far superior to Cole's seedless. We copy the following description from Storrs & Harrison Co.'s catalogue: "Trees are good growers with large healthy foliage, hardy and free from disease. Fruit is all solid meat, no core or seeds; very large, sometimes weighing over a pound; is picked when green and ripened inside; has been kept in ordinary cellar until March. When ripe is highly colored and handsome; flesh rich yellow, juicy and aromatic. Claimed to be the best shipper, of the best quality, and the largest, handsomest and latest of winter pears."

**P. BARRY**—Large, deep yellow; nearly covered with rich, golden russet; juicy, melting, rich and sweet; heavy cropper, bears young; keeps till spring, if in a cool, well ventilated and lighted room; crooked grower. Should be in every orchard, as it neither blights nor scabs, and does well everywhere. Ripe December to January.

## PERSIMMONS—JAPANESE

**TANE NASHI**—Seedless, large; makes a delicious dried fruit.

**HYAKUME**—Largest variety known; best preserving kind. Late.

**HACHYA**—Large, conical; red; extra fine; nearly free from the astringent taste so characteristic of the persimmon.

Our persimmon trees are bought from prominent importers, but we do not warrant them true to name.

## PLUMS

### AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

Giant, California Red, Clyman and Tragedy are both on peach and Myrobolan. All the others of this class are on Myrobolan root, as few of them unite well with peach stocks. For shipping, plant dark-skinned varieties; for canning, select yellow.

**CLYMAN**—Resembles an undersized "Peach" Plum,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter; reddish purple; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet; unlike other early varieties of European Plums, this is a good bearer. Ripe with Cherry Plum, but much larger and better. Decidedly the best extra early Plum, and fetches high prices in the East. Ripens quickly and should be shipped while hard. Ripe here last of June.

**CALIFORNIA RED**—Originated by G. W. Thissell, the introducer of the Muir Peach. That reliable horticulturist thus speaks of it: "Ripe just before the Peach Plum, and fully as large; quite prolific; fine flavor; when fully ripe it is very free; pit very small; one of the best shippers I have; will hang on tree, without spoiling, four weeks after ready to ship. Of all the

new or old plums the California Red, will surely, very soon, stand at the head of the list." Not so strong or upright a grower as Clyman.

**TRAGEDY**—Called by its originator a Prune, but it is too juicy when ripe to dry well in the sun whole; its great value is as an early shipping Plum. Size medium to large; skin dark-purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet. Is highly esteemed in Eastern markets, where it fetches high prices. Ripe with last of Peach Plum.

**YELLOW EGG**—Very large, oval, firm and rather acid until quite ripe; beautiful fruit and popular for home canning; clingstone.

**WASHINGTON**—Large sweet; greenish yellow; round, free; popular drier.

**POND'S SEEDLING**—(Wrongly called Hungarian Prune)—Very large, red, often double; flesh rich and sweet, but skin very sour; fine for jelly, but makes a poor dried fruit; clingstone.

**GIANT PRUNE**—One of L. Burbank's new creations." It is a purple freestone, a great improvement on Pond's Seedling, being much firmer, sweeter and finer in texture, fully as large and never "double." Probably too large and juicy when fully ripe to dry well in the sun whole, but when dried in an evaporator, makes a fine large prune, not so sweet as the "French," but with more flavor. Tree a strong, upright grower and very productive. Ripe with petite.

**JEFFERSON**—Nearly as large as Washington, more elongated; greenish yellow with light blush; fine for canning; also makes a delicious dried prune. Tree moderate grower, but very productive; almost free. Ripe last of August.

**BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE** (Late Green Gage)—Large, greenish yellow; juicy, sweet, rich, of fine quality; freestone; remarkably productive; hangs long on the tree. Last of September.

**UNCLE BEN**—A California seedling, resembling Washington, but a trifle smaller; quality excellent. Ripens in early winter and keeps till near Christmas.

## ORIENTAL PLUMS

Japanese Plums are destined to be popular for three reasons: First, nearly all bear within two years from transplanting, some in the first year; second, they are good shippers and keepers, standing a journey of ten to thirty days (some even longer) without injury; third, many of them have a superior flavor and have just enough acid to make them agreeable. All have very small pits, which fact, with the extra size of the fruit, makes them the most meaty plums known.

**RED JUNE**—Medium to large, deep red purple; flesh yellow; cling; not subject to fruit rot. A fine extra-early shipping plum. Ripe soon after Willard. Prof. L. H. Bailey, Cornell Exp. Station, says: "Red June is very much superior to Willard, and is the best early Jap I have seen."

**SIMONI**—Chinese; medium to large; skin brick-red; flattened; flesh yellow, with peculiar aromatic flavor; skin intensely sour and bitter; when grown in our hot interior valleys, is said to have a fine flavor and bear well; here it is a worthless fruit, cracks and is a shy bearer.

**ABUNDANCE**—Medium to large; skin rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet and rich; exceedingly productive, and bears in second year; cling; deservedly popular. Ripens four weeks after Willard.

**NORMAND**—"Medium to large; skin clear golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm and meaty; of high quality; pit small; freestone very prolific. Ripens just after Abundance."

**BURBANK**—About five and one-half inches around; rich cherry red; dotted with yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; pit very small—three-quarters by a shade over one-half inch; very productive; clingstone; when pitted makes a fine dried fruit; keeps fully ten days, even if not picked until quite ripe. Ripe here in August.

**WICKSON**—Originated by Mr. L. Burbank, who considers it "the finest of all Japanese Plums." Fully six inches in circumference; bright carmine, with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree; productive almost to a fault. We make the following extracts from a description by Editor of the Pacific Rural Press: "The flesh is of amber tint, very juicy and translucent; the flavor is striking and agreeable. We anticipate its popularity as a dessert fruit for sale to distant purchasers, as it seems to have notable keeping qualities." Hon. S. D. Willard, the well known horticulturalist of Geneva, N. Y., says, in a letter to Mr. Burbank: "Your new cross bred Plums 'Wickson,' were received in as good order as if fresh picked from the trees. I can only say it is excellent, and seems to be the best of all with Japanese blood." Prof. Wickson, of Berkeley University, says: "Thanks for specimens; the Plum is grand."

**BAILEY**—Large, nearly round; skin rich orange color, overspread with bright red; flesh yellow, thick and melting; of excellent quality; cling; productive; mostly larger than Burbank and a week or more later.

**SATSUMA**—(Blood Plum)—Very large, six and three-quarters inches around; skin dark red, with lilac bloom; flesh dark red, firm yet juicy; flavor, when cooked, a combination of plum, black currant and cranberry. Rather insipid while raw till fully ripe, but fine for jellies and jams; pit very small; cling-stone; exceedingly productive; best shipper known; keeps four to six weeks after ripe; dries well, but its color is objectionable at the canneries. Ripe middle of August.

## PRUNES

**TRAGEDY**—See under Plums.

**ROBE DE SERGENT**—Fruit larger than Petite; more juicy and more of the Plum flavor; has rather less of the insipid sweetness peculiar to the Petite; color dark purple; trees are beginning to prove unhealthy and many are being dug up. We grow few Robes on that account.

**CLAIRAC MAMMOTH, or IMPERIALE EPINEUSE**—Nearly as firm and sweet as Petite or French, and fully twice as large, weighing, when dried, 20 to 35 to the pound. One grower reports that in one case 10½ undried prunes weighed a pound; purple skin. They are much firmer than Silver Prune, and much larger, firmer and sweeter than "Splendor," which has been so extensively advertised and held at enormous prices. Furthermore, they are as prolific as Petite, and are decidedly the best Prune for profit yet offered. We sent samples to the State University for analysis, and we give the following extracts from their report: "We find 14.70 per cent of sugar, which is very good, as it would indicate that the prune would be about as sweet as Robe de Sergent. It promises to make a fine large dried prune." The following description of the fruit appeared in the Pacific Rural Press of September 26, 1896: "The fruit is large and sweet—not as large as some of the large red Plums which have recently been named prunes, but very much superior to them in sugar contents. It is not, however, as sweet as the French Prune, and yet it carries sugar enough to give very good dried fruit, which many may prefer to the French. From what we can judge [from a small sample, we are of the opinion that it will make a large, dark-colored and thin-skinned Prune of marked superiority

**PETITE D'AGEN** (or French)—The kind most planted; medium size; reddish or violet-purple; exceedingly sweet and firm. The excessive sweetness keeps the fruit from decay if exposed to fogs or rains while drying.

**SILVER**—Seems identical with Coe's Golden Drop Plum; very large, light, yellow; juicy, sweet; a good shipper while undried, and makes a splendid and attractive prune. Trees



seem unhealthy and rather short lived. Ripe a few days after Petite.

## QUINCES

ORANGE—The most popular kind; large, light yellow.

CHAMPION—Very large; most productive variety; cooks without hard spots or cores; bears young.

## NUT-BEARING TREES

With the exception of the Almond, which can scarcely be called an ornamental tree, nut trees are generally both ornamental and useful, and can be profitably used for avenues and as wind-breaks for orchards, instead of the unprofitable evergreens so frequently used. They bear much earlier here than in the East.

## ALMONDS

I. X. L.—Tree upright grower; regular and heavy bearer; nut large, shell soft and white; tree naturally well-formed.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Large, long nut; hull free, soft shell, great bearer.

NONPAREIL—A "paper shell variety," and extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer; tree of slightly drooping habit.

## CHESTNUTS

ITALIAN or SPANISH—A highly ornamental tree; timber used in cabinet work. Nut medium sized.

MACROCARPA—Tree similar to above, but with much larger nut; tree a more rapid grower.

JAPAN MAMMOTH—The largest of all Chestnuts—often  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounce in weight; very much richer in flavor, and twice as large as the "Italian;" equal in flavor to the little "American Sweet Chestnut." The tree often bears in its third year, is quite ornamental, and being productive, is immensely profitable. Requires careful planting, especially if over one year old. Planters may expect



se some trees in the first year; especially if not shaded from sun.

## WALNUTS

AMERICAN BLACK—Timber valuable for cabinet work; bears young; nut good; tree large and handsome.



**CALIFORNIA BLACK**—The most rapid grower of all walnuts; a beautiful shade tree; timber valuable, but nuts not of much account.

**CALIFORNIA SOFT SHELL**—An improved "English" Walnut; trees bear in their fourth year, and are regular and heavy bearers. This variety is better adapted than English to sections troubled with late Spring frosts, as they do not start to grow or bloom as early by ten days as the "English" Walnut, and yet the fruit ripens earlier. The nuts bring higher prices than the common "English" Walnut. Shell is easily broken by the hand; meat white and remarkably sweet and rich.



**SANTA ROSA IMPROVED SOFT SHELL**—First put on the market 8 or 9 years ago by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa. Trees begin bearing at 5 years of age—bear regular and abundant crops of large fine flavored walnuts. These walnuts are the finest in quality of any we have ever seen

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

### BLACKBERRIES

**LUCRETIA DEWBERRY**—A trailing blackberry, bearing large, luscious fruit in great profusion. Ripe two weeks before the Lawton. The largest of all blackberries.

**LAWTON**—The well known berry grown almost exclusively for market and home use on this coast; large, unequalled in productiveness, and very sweet and delicious when well ripened. Turns black before quite ripe.

### CURRANTS

**CHERRY**—Hitherto the most popular currant; thrives almost anywhere.

**WHITE GRAPE**—Best white variety; sweet.

**FAY'S PROLIFIC**—New; red; fruit as large as the "Cherry" Currant; more uniform; longer bunches and sweeter.

### GOOSEBERRIES

**DOWNING**—Fruit large, light green, sweet, juicy and good; very rarely mildews.

**RED JACKET**—As large as the largest English; fine flavor. The only large gooseberry that never mildews. Send for circular with scores of testimonials.

## GRAPES

**SWEETWATER**—Bunches large; berries medium; greenish yellow; sweet but not rich; about the earliest.

**BLACK MALVOISE**—Bunches large; berries fully medium, oval; fine flavor; ten days after Sweetwater.

**ROSE OF PERU**—Bunches very large, berries large oval; brownish black; meaty, juicy and rich; one of the best for market.

**BLACK HAMBURG**—Bunches large and compact; berries large; not quite so sweet or meaty as Rose of Peru, but a favorite table grape.

**CATAWBA**—Bunches and berries medium; coppery color; juicy, sweet and musky; a "slip-skin;" favorite arbor grape.

**THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS**—Makes sweeter, larger and better seedless raisins than Sultana, and will doubtless supersede the latter; greenish yellow; bunches very large; berry medium; enormously productive.

**WHITE MUSCAT**—Bunches large; berries very large, oval; pale amber; flesh firm and meaty; moderately juicy; very sweet and rich, with strong "Muscat" flavor; leading raisin grape.

**FLAME TOKAY**—Bunches very large; berries large; pale red; firm and meaty; sweet and tolerably rich; one of the best shippers.

**CORNICHON**—Very large and long; black; fine flavor; meaty; splendid shipper and keeper. Ripe early in November, and often keeps till late in December.

## RASPBERRIES

**HANSELL**—Medium to large; crimson; vigorous and productive; good quality; very early and fetches high prices.

**CUTHBERT**—One of the best raspberries in cultivation; heavy bearer and good shipper; fruiting season extends several months, beginning ten days after Hansell.

## STRAWBERRIES

**LONGWORTH'S PROLIFIC**—Vigorous, hardy and productive; most popular in this section; brings best prices in San Francisco market.

**SHARPLESS**—A mammoth variety; plants and leaves large, thus protecting the fruit from the sun; fruit sweeter than Longworth's, but some call it insipid; fair shipper.

## DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

**CATALPA SPECIOSA**—Rapid growing tree, with very large leaves and clusters of pretty flowers; quite hardy. 10 cents to 15 cents for trees 2 to 3 feet.

**CHESTNUTS**—See "Nut Trees."

**ELM (American)**—A magnificent, large tree with drooping branches. 6 to 8 feet, 20 cents.

**HORSE CHESTNUT**—Slightly resembles a buckeye, but larger and prettier; leaves fluted like Italian Chestnut, but much broader, and divided like a Maple leaf;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet, 20 cents.

**LINDEN (European)**—Resembles American Linden or Basswood; leaves some smaller, but more dense. Fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents.

**MAPLE (Soft)**—A spreading and rapid growing tree. Fine for street planting. 20 cents for trees 6 to 8 feet.

**MULBERRY (Everbearing kind)**—Matures fruit for nearly three months in succession; a handsome and rapid growing tree, with very large leaves; fruit fully an inch long; purplish black. 30 cents for trees 5 to 6 feet.

**PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS**—A Japanese tree of extremely rapid growth; leaves enormous; large panicles of purple flowers in Spring; hardy after first year. Two year trees, 4 to 6 feet, 40 to 60 cents.

**TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE**—A beautiful and singular tree; head spreading like a large umbrella; dense foliage; blossoms light blue.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet, 30 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

**WALNUTS**—See "Nut Trees."

**TULIP TREE (Liriodendron)**—A magnificent native tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped, light green leaves, and yellow tulip-shaped flowers. 3 to 4 feet, each, 20 cents; per 10, \$1.50.

## EVERGREEN TREES

All evergreen trees should be dug with a ball of earth and sacked, and the price is fixed accordingly.

**CYPRESS (Monterey)**—Fine for close hedges, and is pruned into every conceivable shape. 2 feet, 20 cents; in boxes, transplanted, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, \$1.50 per 100.

**EUCALYPTUS (Blue Gum)**—A gross feeder and extremely rapid grower; tolerably hardy; large balled, 20 cents each; 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, transplanted, in boxes, \$1.50 per 100.

LOQUAT—A beautiful tree with large, glossy, dark green leaves, and a delicious fruit, resembling a persimmon, ripening in Spring. Tree quite hardy, but fruit is sometimes frozen in frosty sections. 1½ feet, 50 cents.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—One of the most beautiful of all evergreen trees; has immense fragrant white flowers; quite hardy. 1 to 2½ feet, 40 cents to \$1.00.

PEPPER TREE—A popular shade and ornamental tree with feathery foliage; tolerably hardy here. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents.

PINUS INSIGNIS (Monterey Pine)—The best pine for central California, needs no care and makes a beautiful shade tree. Small, in boxes, \$1.75 per 100; two-year, balled, 25 cents.

### CLIMBING PLANTS

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA (Trumpet Creeper)—Bears large, beautiful scarlet flowers all Summer. 15 cents.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII—Bears large, violet-purple flowers; the most popular variety. Large vines 75 cents.

CLEMATIS CANDID—White, tinted lilac; flower larger and fuller than Jackmanii. Three year vines 60 cents.

JASMINE—White, 20 cents.

PASSION FLOWER—(Constance Elliott)—The white flowering, hardy variety; very fine, 20 cents.

WISTARIA—(Blue)—Very pretty climber; flowers blue, in long bunches. 25 cents.

### PALMS AND YUCCAS

AGAVE AMERICANA VARIEGATA—The well known century plant; leaves finely striped. 1 foot, not balled, 20 cents.

CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA—(Japanese Fan Palm)—Hardiest variety; 1 to 2 feet, 75 cents to \$1.25.

CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS—A fan palm of slow growth and dwarfish habit; fans smaller and more open than above. 1 to 1½ feet, 60 cents to \$1.00.

DRACOENA—Tall, with spreading head; tropical-like; 2 to 4 feet; 40 cents to 75 cents.

PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS—Usually called Canary Date Palm; has dark green pinnate leaves 8 to 12 feet long with divisions lance-shaped, very much pointed. The hardiest, prettiest and most rapid growing of the date-palm family. 1 to 2 feet, 75 cents to \$1.75.

PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA—The edible date palm; resembles above, tolerably hardy; 3 years; 12 to 18 inches, 75 to \$1



**PRITCHARDIA FILIFERA**—(California Fan Palm)—Very handsome; the most rapid growing Fan Palm; not quite so hardy as the Chamaerops, but seldom injured much by frost after the third year. 1 to 2½ feet, 50 cents to \$1.50.



**CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA.**

**VARIEGATED YUCCA**—A most desirable ornamental plant, with thick, long and sharply-pointed leaves, variegated green and white, the latter color sometimes tinged with pink. White flowers, borne on a spike, appear in autumn 2 feet long. 1½ feet, 75 cents; 3 feet, \$1.50.

Above, except Agave, are balled at annexed prices. Small sizes might be shipped safely with roots in moss at 25 cents less than prices quoted.

## BUSH ROSES

We give below a list of roses which we think good kinds to grow, and desirable for all purposes. We have struck from our list those of seemingly little value, as it is our intention to keep only such as are worthy of cultivation. They are not small pot plants, grown under glass, but are plants one to two feet high, and all grown in open air.

**ALINE SISLEY**—Color varying from red to purplish rose; full.



BRIDE—A fine, ivory-white, tea rose. More vigorous and free of bloom than Niphetos.

CATHERINE MERMET—Flesh-color, with silvery lustre; fine large buds; delightful fragrance; strong grower and a good bloomer.

CELINE FORESTER—Deep sulphur yellow; flowers of good size; good grower.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Beautiful pink, changing silvery; of cupped shade; quite fragrant.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—An improved La France; a more even pink and a more vigorous grower.



GENERAL DE TARTAS—Deep rose color; large and fragrant.

GIANT OF BATTLES—Brilliant crimson, shaded purple; large and double.

HERMOSA—Clear, bright pink; very free; compact grower and hardy.

JOHN HOPPER—Bright rose with crimson center; large and full.

JACQUEMINOT—Rich crimson; buds large; much admired, though not full.

LA FRANCE—Deep pink; lighter on expanding; constant, profuse bloomer; very fragrant; beautiful in flower and bud; quite full.

MADAME SCIPON CROCKETT—A charming, beautiful tea rose; color crimson yellow, with rose shadings.

METEOR—Dark crimson, with velvety appearance; free flowering.

MADAME SCHWALLER—Bright, rosy-flesh; deepening at edge of petal; very fragrant.

- MADAME 'DE WATTEVILLE—Color a remarkable shade of creamy-white, richly colored with rosy-bluish; petals large, each widely bordered with bright crimson.
- MARIE GILLOT—The best white tea rose; grown especially for summer blooming.
- NIPHETOS—Pure white, long pointed buds; very popular.
- PERLE DES JARDINS—(Pearl of the Gardens)—Best yellow tea rose; very large, full and double; highly fragrant; free bloomer.
- PAUL NEYRON—Dark rose color; very large and double; stalks almost thornless.
- PAPA GONTIER—grand red rose, of fine, crimson shade with silken texture; buds are of fine size and graceful form.
- REGALIS—Salmon, shaded rose; outside deep carmine; fragrant; pretty bud.
- RAINBOW—This new striped tea rose is a California production, shaped like its parent, "Papa Gontier;" ground color bright pink, splashed with carmine.
- SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Delicate flesh; tinted with fawn; very large and full.
- SAPPHO—Buds fawn color, tinged with rose; the expanded flower shaded yellow and tawny buff; large, full and round.
- STRIPED LA FRANCE—Same as La France, except in color; being nicely striped, the markings being plain, the variegation a beautiful bright rose on a satiny-pink ground.
- SUNSET—Remarkable shade of rich golden amber; very beautiful; it is a sprout from "Perle des Jardins;" very double and fragrant.
- THE GEM (or The Fair Unknown)—Of a fine faultless straw-yellow color with outer petals washed and outlined with bright rosy crimson. In cool weather it almost changes color taking on gorgeous crimson tints.
- VICK'S CAPRICE—Flowers large; ground color soft satiny-pink; distinctly striped with white and carmine; beautiful in bud-form being quite long and pointed; showing the stripes and markings to great advantage.
- WHITE LA FRANCE—Identical with La France except in color which is a pearly-white; sometimes tinted with fawn.
- WHITE BON SILENE—Pale lemon-yellow with sometimes a tinge of pink; very sweet.

### CLIMBING ROSES

- CELINE FORESTER—Deep sulphur yellow; flowers of good size.
- CLOTH OF GOLD—Deep yellow centre, sulphur edges; magnificent large rose.
- LAMARQUE—White, large and full; unsurpassed as a climber; sweet.
- MARECHAL NIEL—Yellow; fine climber; splendid foliage; handsome buds; tea-scented; most popular yellow climber.
- PRAIRIE QUEEN—Flowers large; color pretty pink, changing to lighter shade; good grower.
- REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Flowers large and full, with long, pointed buds; color a beautiful cherry red; an extra fine climbing variety.





As Fruit and Poultry go Well Together, We  
Heartily Recommend the



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Acme Poultry Yards  
Santa Rosa  
California -

Black Minorca Cockerill, Score 96½

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